



CANADIANA

FEB 19 1992

GRADE 12 DIPLOMA EXAMINATION

Social Studies 30

January 1992

Alberta
EDUCATION

Copyright 1992, the Crown in Right of Alberta, as represented by the Minister of Education, Alberta Education, Student Evaluation Branch, 11160 Jasper Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta, T5K 0L2. All rights reserved. Additional copies may be obtained from the Learning Resources Distributing Centre.

Questions in this examination that contain excerpted material may NOT be reproduced without the written permission of the original publisher (see CREDITS page, where applicable). Permission is hereby given to Alberta teachers to reproduce parts of this examination that do NOT contain excerpted material for educational purposes and on a nonprofit basis ONLY AFTER THE ADMINISTRATION OF THIS EXAMINATION.

**GRADE 12 DIPLOMA EXAMINATION
SOCIAL STUDIES 30**

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

YOU HAVE 2½ HOURS TO COMPLETE THIS EXAMINATION. BUDGET YOUR TIME CAREFULLY.

PART A consists of 70 multiple-choice questions worth 70% of the total mark.

PART B consists of a written-response section worth 30% of the total mark.

IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT YOU READ THE WRITTEN-RESPONSE QUESTIONS IN PART B BEFORE BEGINNING THE EXAMINATION. IDEAS APPEARING IN THE MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS MAY ASSIST YOU IN COMPOSING YOUR ESSAY.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PART A: MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

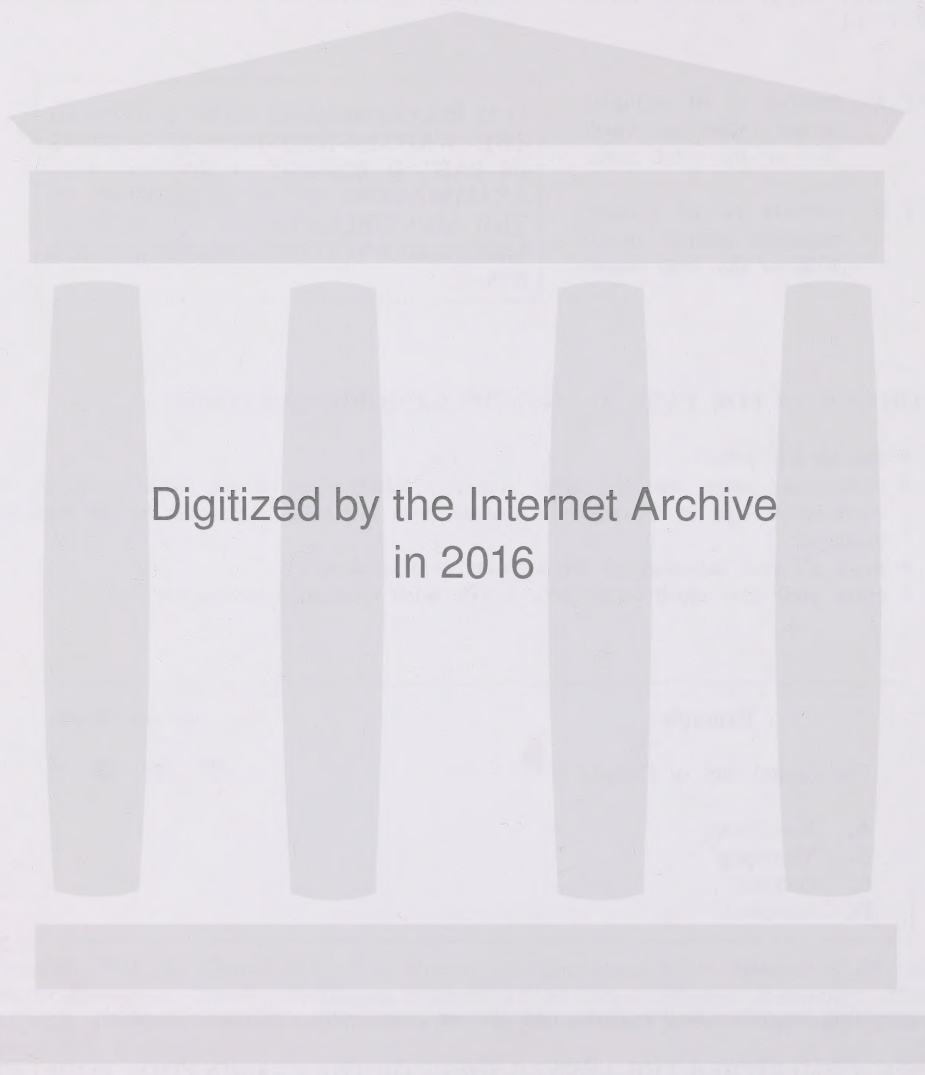
- use an HB pencil
- write your name and the other required information on the back cover of this examination **and** on the separate answer sheet provided as directed by the presiding examiner
- mark all your answers on the separate answer sheet
- erase your first mark completely if you wish to change an answer

Example	Answer Sheet
The capital city of Canada is	(A) (B) ● (D)
A. Vancouver	
B. Winnipeg	
C. Ottawa	
D. Montreal	

The presiding examiner will collect your answer sheet and examination booklet.

DO NOT FOLD EITHER THE ANSWER SHEET OR THE EXAMINATION BOOKLET.

JANUARY 1992



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2016

1. A strong argument in favor of a mixed economy is that
 - A. decision making is largely in the hands of the private sector
 - B. the goals of nationalization and privatization are emphasized
 - C. producers are provided with incentives to compete with the state
 - D. individual initiative is balanced with social equality

2. In modern parliamentary systems, the preservation of responsible government depends on the
 - A. executive branch of government having the confidence of the legislative branch
 - B. judicial branch of government having the confidence of the executive branch
 - C. ability of a prime minister to select competent cabinet ministers from all regions of a country
 - D. ability of the lower house of elected representatives to maintain the support of the upper house

Use the following quotation to answer question 3.

The führer-state of the German people is founded on the recognition that the true will of the people cannot be disclosed through parliamentary votes and plebiscites. The will of the people in its pure and uncorrupted form can be expressed only through the *Führer*.

— adapted from Ernst Huber, *The Führer Concept*

3. Which of the following statements summarizes the **main** idea expressed in the quotation?
 - A. The true will of the people can be realized only through votes and plebiscites.
 - B. The people who are sufficiently intelligent and energetic to rule are few in number.
 - C. The form of government most sensitive and responsive to the will of the people is democracy.
 - D. The collective will can be realized only through the existence of a leader who personifies the state.
-

Use the following chart to answer questions 4 to 6.

ELECTION RESULTS IN ALBERTA						
Date of Election	Number of Seats in Legislature					
	PC	LIB	CCF NDP ND	SC	Other	Total
17 August 1948	-	2	2	51	2	57
5 August 1952	1	3	1	53	2	60
29 June 1955	-	15	2	37	7	61
18 June 1959	1	1	-	61	2	65
17 June 1963	-	2	-	60	1	63
23 May 1967	6	3	-	55	1	65
30 August 1971	49	-	1	25	-	75
26 March 1975	69	-	1	4	1	75
14 March 1979	74	-	1	4	-	79
2 November 1982	75	-	2	-	2	79
8 May 1986	61	4	16	-	2	83
20 March 1989	59	8	16	-	-	83

PC — Progressive Conservative Party
 LIB — Liberal Party
 CCF — Co-operative Commonwealth Federation

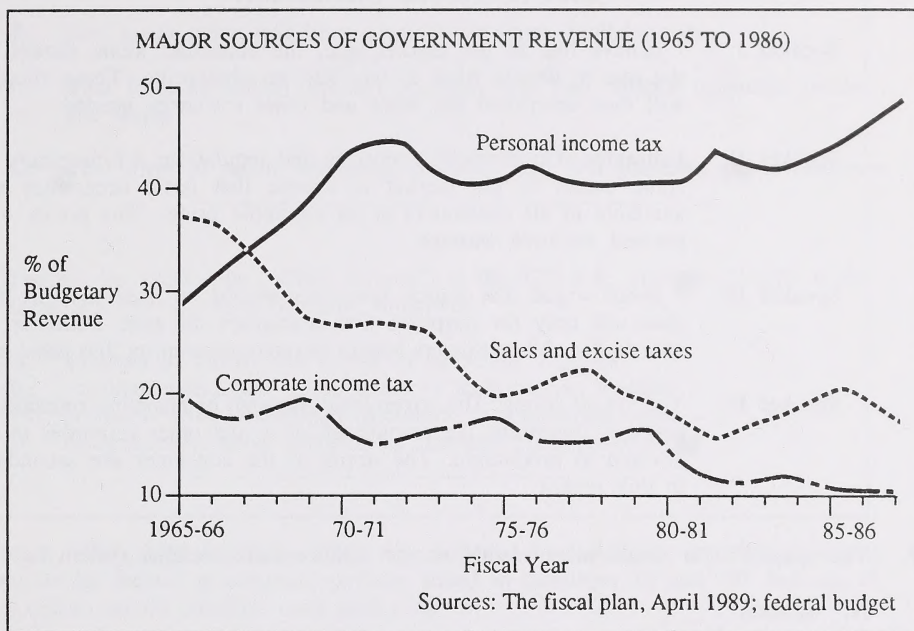
NDP — New Democratic Party
 ND — New Democrats
 SC — Social Credit Party

4. The conclusion that is **best** supported by the information in the chart is that Albertans
 - A. elect majority governments
 - B. often change political party allegiances
 - C. are not conservative in their political outlook
 - D. change governments during periods of economic instability

5. According to the chart, which election resulted in a major political upset?
 - A. 29 June 1955
 - B. 17 June 1963
 - C. 30 August 1971
 - D. 8 May 1986

6. In terms of representation, the chart could be misleading because it fails to provide information about the
 - A. number of female voters in each constituency
 - B. number of registered party members who voted
 - C. percentage of 18-year-olds who did not vote
 - D. percentage of the popular vote by party

Use the following graph to answer question 7.



— from *The Financial Post*

7. A government responsible for the trends shown in the graph would **most** likely justify these trends by claiming that
- a fairer system of taxation was not needed
 - greater incentives for business growth resulted
 - consumer spending was increased to spur economic growth
 - government revenues were not taken primarily from the middle class
-
8. To many western observers, President Gorbachev's policies of *perestroika* and *glasnost* represented a shift in emphasis from
- domestic production to greater exports of finished products
 - individual self-reliance to greater group co-operation
 - national unity concerns to greater global commitments
 - social conformity to greater individual initiative

Use the following statements to answer questions 9 to 12.

AN ECONOMIC DISCUSSION

- Speaker I: I believe that in the marketplace, the consumer alone should be the one to decide what to buy and at what price. These choices will then determine the labor and other resources needed.
- Speaker II: I disagree. Government incentives and regulations are necessary to some extent in the market to ensure that basic necessities are available to all consumers at an equitable price. This policy will prevent resource wastage.
- Speaker III: I would argue that scarce resources should be used only by the state and only for purposes that strengthen the state militarily or industrially. All consumers benefit through the security thus achieved.
- Speaker IV: You are all wrong. The government, through its planning committees, needs to determine the amount of labor and other resources to be devoted to production. The needs of the consumer are secondary in this regard.

9. The speaker who would **most** readily accept a democratic socialist system is
- A. speaker I
 - B. speaker II
 - C. speaker III
 - D. speaker IV
10. The speaker who would **most** likely favor a capitalist system is
- A. speaker I
 - B. speaker II
 - C. speaker III
 - D. speaker IV
11. The two speakers who agree that there is a role only for centralized decision making in an economy are
- A. speakers I and II
 - B. speakers II and III
 - C. speakers III and IV
 - D. speakers IV and I

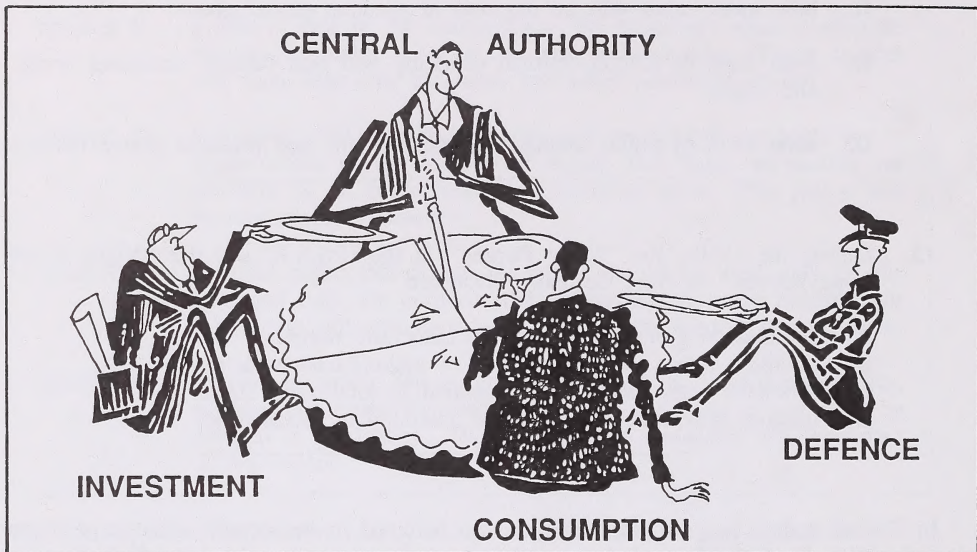
12. All four speakers are arguing positions relevant to the economic question of
- A. who should decide how resources will be allocated
 - B. how much labor will be required to produce capital goods
 - C. what form of market-oriented economy will best balance consumer needs and wants
 - D. what form of public enterprise economy will best preserve scarce resources
-
13. During the 1930s, the "Great Purges" in the U.S.S.R. and the "Night of the Long Knives" in Nazi Germany illustrated
- A. attempts to glorify the leader in autocratic regimes
 - B. conflicts within the ruling élites of authoritarian systems
 - C. problems with widespread discontent in totalitarian states
 - D. disagreements about freedom of assembly in dictatorships
-

In Canada today, how would a citizen who believed in democratic socialist principles respond to the federal government policies stated in questions 14 and 15? Indicate if such a citizen would consider each policy as

- A. ideologically neutral
 - B. inappropriate because of its "right wing" philosophy
 - C. inappropriate because of its extreme "left wing" philosophy
 - D. appropriate and consistent with democratic socialist principles
14. The federal government distributes equalization grants to economically depressed provinces.
15. The federal government plans to privatize Crown corporations, such as Petrocan.
-
16. A major problem that Canada could experience if it adopted a system of proportional representation is that
- A. third parties could be wiped out
 - B. regional representation could be weakened
 - C. minority opinion could be poorly represented
 - D. majority governments could be difficult to achieve

Use the following diagram to answer questions 17 and 18.

WHAT TO PRODUCE — BALANCING MAJOR OBJECTIVES



— from *Political and Economic Systems*

17. The balancing act suggested by the diagram supports the conclusion that
- A. if one objective is given priority, the other objectives will be caught in an inflationary spiral
 - B. if one objective is to be met more fully, the required extra resources will have to be taken from other objectives
 - C. the operation of a public enterprise system is superior to that of a market economy
 - D. a deregulated economy will eliminate the need for any long-range planning
18. If the pressure for economic reform begun during the 1980s in the Soviet Union is ultimately successful, the two objectives stated in the diagram that stand to lose economic priority are
- A. Consumption and Defence
 - B. Investment and Consumption
 - C. Central Authority and Defence
 - D. Central Authority and Investment

19. In a direct democracy, ultimate political authority resides in
- A. the head of state
 - B. the entire community
 - C. a democratically elected cabinet
 - D. an assembly of elected representatives

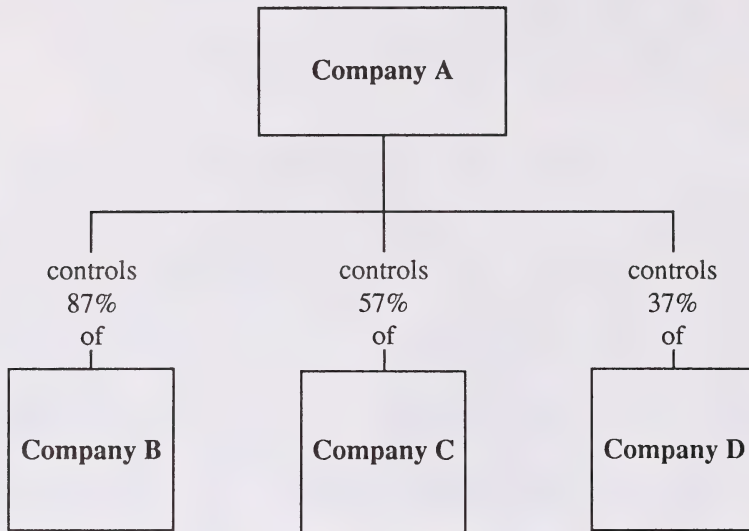
Use the following quotation to answer question 20.

To what splendid use the Treaty of Versailles could be put. Each one of the points of that Treaty could be branded into the minds and hearts of the German people, until 60 million men and women find their souls aflame with a feeling of rage and shame, and a torrent of fire bursts forth as from a furnace, and a will of steel is forged from it with a common cry: "We will have arms again!"

— from *Mein Kampf*

20. According to the quotation, which technique did Hitler view as an effective means of winning support for German rearmament?
- A. Intimidation
 - B. The use of force
 - C. Controlled participation
 - D. Direction of popular discontent
-
21. The role of the "invisible hand" in a laissez-faire economy would be played in a public enterprise economy by
- A. industrial cartels
 - B. purchasing consumers
 - C. individual producers
 - D. planning bureaucrats
22. Which generalization about the political popularity of fascism is **false**?
- A. The attractiveness of fascism is greatly influenced by the economic conditions present in a society.
 - B. The attractiveness of fascism depends largely on the strength of political traditions.
 - C. Fascism emerges primarily in pre-democratic and pre-industrial societies.
 - D. Fascism emerges primarily in societies where democratic institutions have failed.

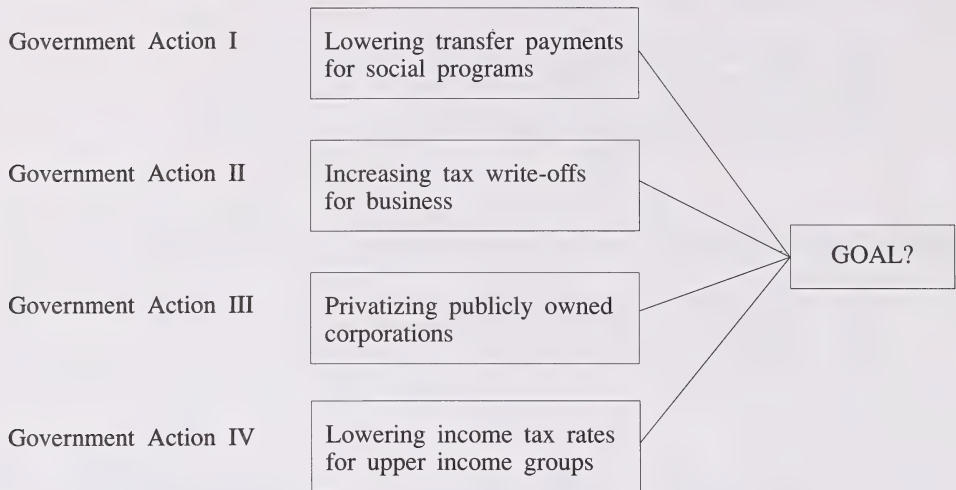
Use the following diagram to answer questions 23 and 24.



23. The diagram represents a form of economic organization that can occur in a free enterprise economy. What issue does the diagram raise for supporters of the principles of free enterprise?
- A. To what extent should economic growth be encouraged by government expenditures?
 - B. To what extent should traditional economic activity be based on national self-interest?
 - C. To what extent should freedom of ownership or freedom of competition be emphasized?
 - D. To what extent should business emphasize worker or management participation in decision making?
24. The situation shown in the diagram suggests a challenge to the benefits of capitalist theory and practice by indicating the
- A. powerful control of government regulations
 - B. efficient formation of a Crown corporation
 - C. likely results of nationalization
 - D. potential growth of a monopoly

25. Which of the following claims about the possible functions of elections in authoritarian one-party systems is **false**?
- A. Elections provide legitimacy for the ruling regime.
 - B. Elections give the appearance of democratic institutions.
 - C. Elections give a sense of mass participation in government.
 - D. Elections encourage a variety of opinions to be presented to the public.
26. The application of Keynesian theory is supported by those who believe in
- A. central planning in a command economy
 - B. government fiscal planning in a mixed economy
 - C. competitive markets in a laissez-faire economy
 - D. nationalization in a public enterprise economy
27. In an autocratic state, the **main** political purpose of the mass media is to
- A. express people's views
 - B. provide government opposition
 - C. channel government information
 - D. encourage citizen participation
28. Attempts to avoid recessionary pressures by decreasing taxes paid by the rich and cutting government spending on welfare and other transfer programs were characteristic of
- A. President Roosevelt's New Deal
 - B. President Gorbachev's *perestroika*
 - C. President Brezhnev's Five-Year Plans
 - D. President Reagan's supply-side economics
29. If the Canadian government were to meet the goal of promoting the collective good, the **most** appropriate action for it to take from the perspective of a Marxist-Leninist would be to
- A. reduce welfare services
 - B. increase foreign ownership
 - C. expand the number of nationalized corporations
 - D. decrease regulations protecting consumer sovereignty

Use the following diagram to answer questions 30 to 32.



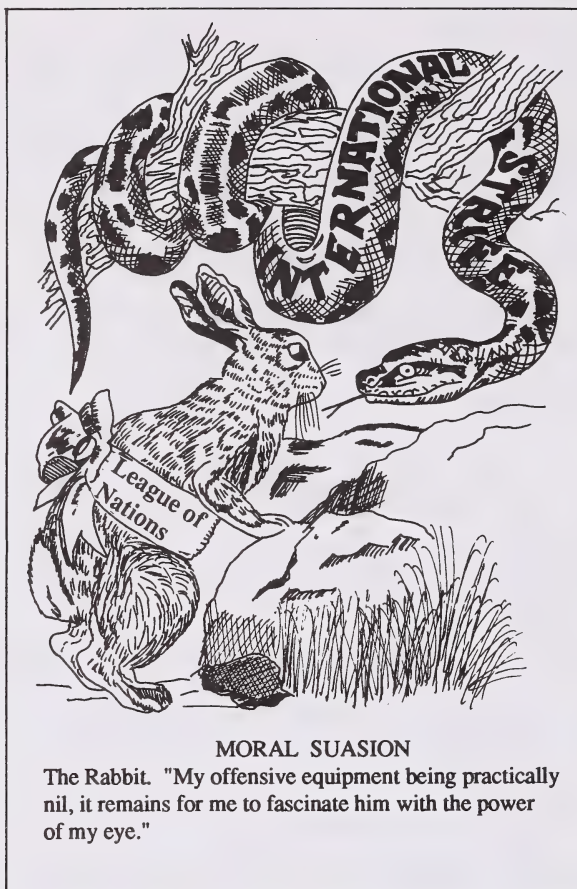
30. To a supporter of a market-oriented economy, all four government actions are appropriate in order to achieve the goal of
- A. restricting free trade
 - B. expanding the money supply
 - C. creating a positive investment climate
 - D. controlling an inflationary economic boom
31. What relationship exists among these government actions?
- A. Actions I and III will likely pay for much of the cost of actions II and IV.
 - B. Actions I and IV will likely reduce the economic impact of actions II and III.
 - C. Action IV is the result of actions II and III.
 - D. Action III is caused by actions I and IV.
32. Who would strongly disagree with the four government actions?
- A. An entrepreneur starting a new enterprise
 - B. A broker looking for new stock opportunities
 - C. A conservative voter committed to laissez-faire
 - D. A social democrat concerned about poverty levels
-

Use the following objectives to answer questions 33 and 34.

- Strict state control of foreign trade and domestic wages and prices
- Prohibition of free collective bargaining and trade unions
- Close regulation of private industry to achieve state production goals
- State subsidization of large-scale privately owned enterprises
- Establishment of industry-wide organizations with mandatory membership for all private businesses

- 33.** These objectives represent key aspects of the
- A.** Italian and German fascist states during the 1930s
 - B.** Soviet Union under Stalin during the 1940s
 - C.** Eastern European states during the 1950s
 - D.** Scandinavian mixed economies during the 1960s
- 34.** The objectives are collectively based on the assumption that
- A.** an economic system can be effectively controlled despite decentralized decision making
 - B.** an economic system can be effectively controlled without public ownership of the system
 - C.** workers produce best when factory owners provide fair and equal pay
 - D.** businesses operate best when their workers are given incentives
-
- 35.** Supporters of a private enterprise system claim that it provides
- A.** more equal distribution of income
 - B.** greater opportunities for entrepreneurs
 - C.** more security from corporate competition
 - D.** greater opportunities to achieve national goals

Use the following cartoon to answer questions 36 and 37.



— from *European History 1815-1949: Evidence in Question*

36. The cartoon suggests that the League of Nations was
- A. limited in its ability to enforce collective security
 - B. weakened by its bureaucracy in undertaking decisive actions
 - C. lessened in its effectiveness because of dangerous alliances
 - D. threatened by the efforts of its members to maintain national sovereignty
37. The event that **most** directly supported the cartoonist's position was the League's response to the
- A. Manchurian Crisis
 - B. Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor
 - C. signing of the Kellogg-Briand Pact
 - D. signing of the Nazi-Soviet Nonaggression Pact

Use the following statement to answer questions 38 and 39.

In responding to the final draft of the Treaty of Versailles, the leader of the German delegation made, among other comments, the following statement:

“The settlement of the colonial question is equally contradictory to a just peace. For the essence of activity in colonial work does not consist in capitalistic exploitation of a less developed human race, but in raising backward peoples to a higher civilization. Yet, the treaty deprives Germany of her colonies.”

— adapted from *The Shaping of Western Society*

38. In making this statement, the leader of the German delegation assumed that
- A. the level of civilization in the German colonies was too militarily oriented
 - B. former German colonies were best left to develop on their own
 - C. the citizens of Germany's colonies needed to become more civilized
 - D. capitalist exploitation may have been suitable for Germany but not for Germany's colonies
39. This statement was **most** likely motivated in the context of European attitudes that continued to support
- A. alliance systems
 - B. collective security
 - C. national disarmament
 - D. imperialist expansion
-
40. The defensive attitude of France as expressed during the inter-war years by the construction of the Maginot Line ultimately led Germany to
- A. sign a military alliance with the U.S.S.R.
 - B. negotiate a naval agreement with Great Britain
 - C. breach Belgium's neutrality in an outflanking manoeuvre
 - D. invade Poland to relieve pressure on the Western Front
41. A major reason why the Japanese government decided to enter the Second World War was the
- A. threat of internal revolution
 - B. need to secure natural resources
 - C. need to honor a treaty commitment
 - D. threat of a world armaments race

Use the following sources to answer questions 42 to 46.

SOURCE I

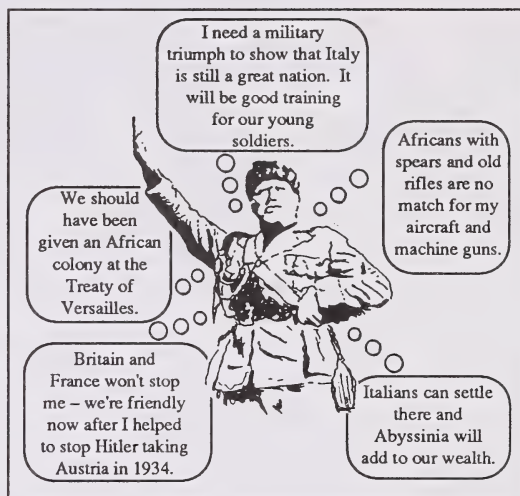
ITALIAN INFLUENCE IN AFRICA



— adapted from *The Rise of Totalitarian States*

SOURCE II

WHY MUSSOLINI INVADED ABYSSINIA

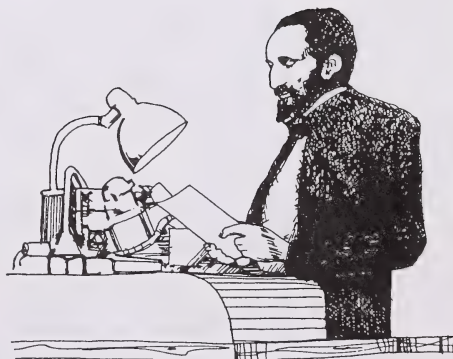


— from *The Modern World Since 1917*

SOURCE III

HAILE SELASSIE BEFORE THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS, 1936

"I, Haile Selassie, Emperor of Abyssinia, am here today to claim that justice which is due my people and the assistance promised eight months ago when fifty nations asserted that aggression had been committed. I assert that the problem submitted to the Assembly today is a much wider one than the removal of sanctions. It is not merely a settlement of Italian aggression. It is the very existence of this organization. It is the value of promises made to small states that their integrity and independence be respected and ensured. God and history will remember your judgments. Does this mean in practice the abandonment of Abyssinia to her aggressor? Representatives of the world, I have come to Geneva to discharge the most painful duties of a Head of State. What reply shall I take back to my people?"

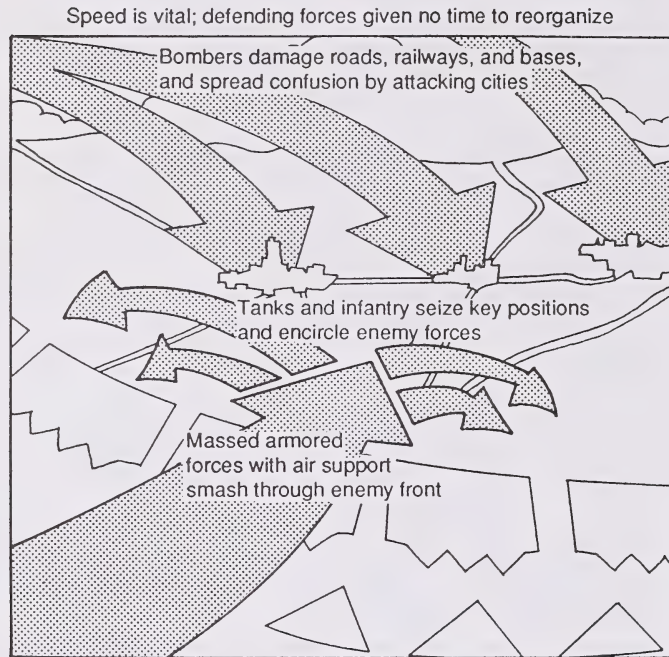


— quoted in *The League of Nations and UNO*

42. What central issue is raised by the sources?
- A. Should secret diplomacy be used in international politics?
 - B. Should national independence be protected by international action?
 - C. Should nations rely on regional alliances when threatened with aggression?
 - D. Should nations promote national independence while seeking global prosperity?
43. If you were studying the issue raised by the sources, what would be the **least** useful research question to investigate?
- A. What role did the Treaty of Versailles play in encouraging Italian imperialism?
 - B. To what extent were Italy's actions supported by other European nations?
 - C. How effective was the League of Nations in preventing conflict?
 - D. Was Abyssinia vital to French imperial interests in the region?
44. Which statement from Source II **most** closely parallels Hitler's idea of *Lebensraum*?
- A. "Italians can settle there and Abyssinia will add to our wealth."
 - B. "We should have been given an African colony at the Treaty of Versailles."
 - C. "Britain and France won't stop me — we're friendly now after I helped to stop Hitler taking Austria in 1934."
 - D. "I need a military triumph to show that Italy is still a great nation. It will be good training for our young soldiers."
45. What conclusion can be drawn from the information in the sources?
- A. The African independence movement gained strength after the First World War.
 - B. European economic assistance promoted national prosperity in former African colonies.
 - C. European territorial expansion continued to be a major issue within the African continent.
 - D. African nationalism during the inter-war period was a serious threat to global security.
46. An event that resulted in an international response similar to that indicated in the sources was the
- A. Korean War
 - B. Vietnam War
 - C. Cuban missile crisis
 - D. Soviet invasion of Hungary

Use the following diagram to answer questions 47 and 48.

BLITZKRIEG



— from *The Twentieth Century*

47. Why was the military tactic represented above so effective at the beginning of the Second World War?
- A. The tactic was new and was met by outmoded military responses.
 - B. The tactic relied more heavily on weapons than on leadership.
 - C. Soldiers under attack showed less courage than those doing the attacking.
 - D. Soldiers under attack were fewer in number than those doing the attacking.
48. Which nation was the **first** to fall victim to this Second World War tactic?
- A. France
 - B. Poland
 - C. Belgium
 - D. Great Britain

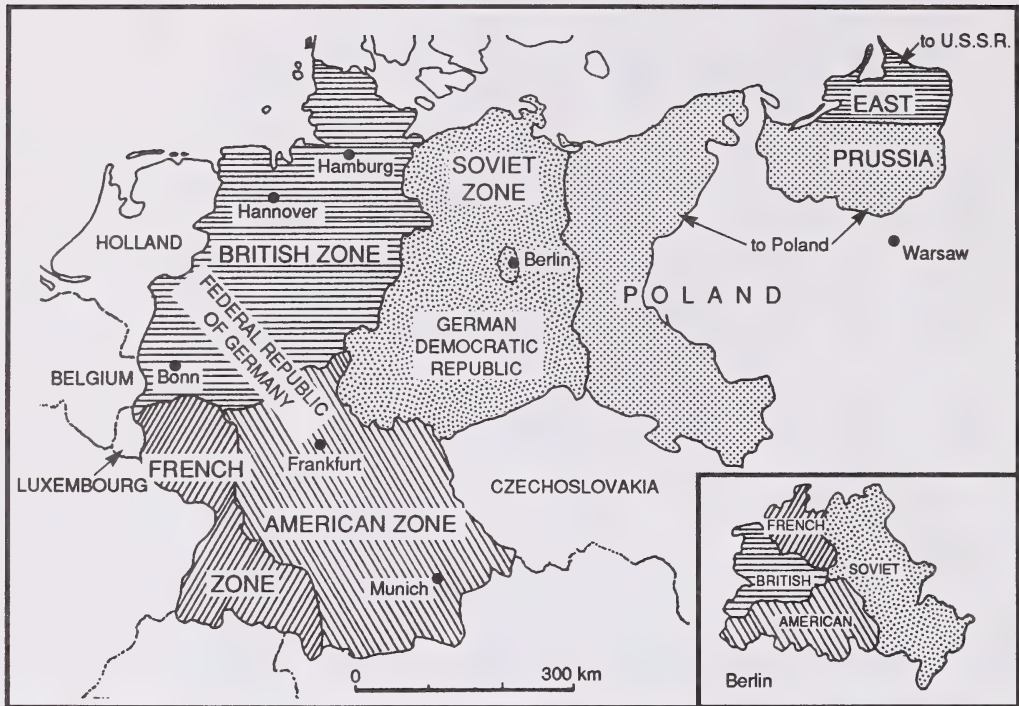
49. The principle of national sovereignty was violated by Germany before the Second World War when
- A. German forces occupied Czechoslovakia
 - B. German forces remilitarized the Rhineland
 - C. Germany stopped making reparation payments
 - D. Germany withdrew from the League of Nations

Use the following events to answer questions 50 and 51.

- W. Prime Minister Chamberlain attends the Munich Conference.
- X. President Wilson attends the Versailles Peace Conference.
- Y. President Roosevelt attends the Yalta Conference.
- Z. Prime Minister Churchill attends the Teheran Conference.

50. The chronological order of these four conferences is
- A. X, Y, W, Z
 - B. W, X, Y, Z
 - C. X, W, Z, Y
 - D. Y, X, Z, W
51. What did these conferences have in common?
- A. Each conference excluded direct Soviet participation.
 - B. Each conference included direct French participation.
 - C. Each conference attempted to deal with the prevention of, or the resolution of, world war.
 - D. Each conference attempted to deal with the initiation of, or the conduct of, world war.
-
52. At the time, the **most** startling aspect of the Nazi-Soviet Nonaggression Pact was the
- A. amount of territory ceded by Germany to the U.S.S.R.
 - B. amount of territory ceded by the U.S.S.R. to Germany
 - C. secret plans by the signatories to partition Czechoslovakia
 - D. disregard by the signatories of their ideological differences

Use the following map to answer questions 53 to 55.



— from *World Powers in the Twentieth Century*

53. The map illustrates developments in central Europe by the end of
- A. 1919
 - B. 1928
 - C. 1939
 - D. 1945
54. The international event that largely determined many of the boundaries shown on the map was the
- A. Nazi-Soviet Nonaggression Pact
 - B. Yalta Conference
 - C. Kellogg-Briand Pact
 - D. Treaty of Versailles

55. Which of the following territorial changes is represented in the context of this map?
- A. Poland gained territory that was formerly part of Germany.
 - B. The German Democratic Republic gained territory from the Soviet Union.
 - C. Czechoslovakia lost territory to the American zone of occupation.
 - D. The Soviet, American, and British zones formed the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany.
-
56. During the Cold War period, a major force hindering international co-operation within the United Nations was
- A. differing nationalist goals in the Secretariat
 - B. nuclear arms escalation between the superpowers
 - C. conflicting ideologies among members of the Security Council
 - D. economic rivalries between developed and less-developed member nations
57. Which term describes a situation in which nations that maintained ideological differences declined to use armed aggression against each other?
- A. Alliance systems
 - B. Self-determination
 - C. National sovereignty
 - D. Peaceful coexistence
58. Those opposed to the idea of internationalism believe that a country's participation in organizations such as NATO, GATT, and the UN places restrictions on its
- A. sovereignty
 - B. national identity
 - C. national prosperity
 - D. international prestige
59. The conflict that demonstrated the United Nation's determination to use force if necessary to preserve collective security was the
- A. Vietnam War
 - B. Korean War
 - C. Six-Day War
 - D. Falkland Islands War

Use the following quotations to answer questions 60 to 63.

SOURCE I

One must say with the greatest determination: War is for a troubled people the only remedy. When the state exclaims: My very existence is at stake! then social self-seeking must disappear and all party hatred be silent. The individual must forget his own individuality and feel himself a member of the whole; he must recognize how negligible is his life compared with the good of the whole. Therein lies the greatness of war; the little man completely vanishes before the great thought of the state.

— from *Patterns of Civilization*

SOURCE II

Every gun that is made, every warship launched, every rocket fired signifies, in the final sense, a theft from those who hunger and are not fed, those who are cold and are not clothed.

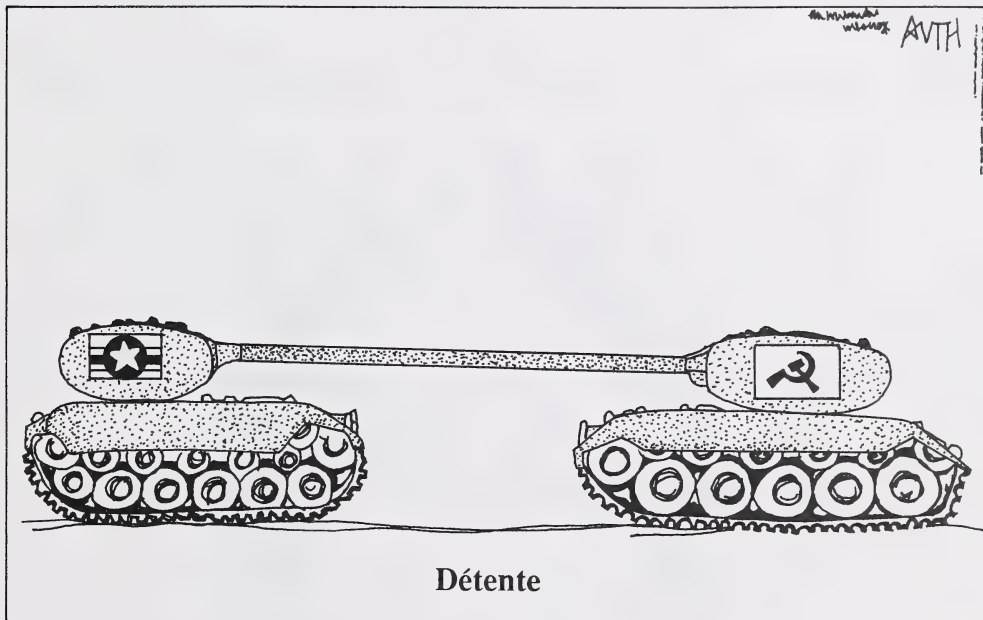
This world in arms is not spending money alone. It is spending the sweat of its scientists, the hopes of its children.

— from *War and War Prevention*

60. The speaker in source I is arguing that the “greatness of war” lies in its ability to achieve
- A. a new balance of power
 - B. a more lasting peace
 - C. national prosperity
 - D. national unity
61. The authors of sources I and II would likely both agree that
- A. war is a necessary evil
 - B. militarism entails social costs
 - C. a strong economy makes war less likely
 - D. only a strong army can protect a nation from war
62. A logical consequence of a national leader holding the views expressed in source II would be a foreign policy that emphasized the need for
- A. appeasement
 - B. disarmament
 - C. secret diplomacy
 - D. alliance systems

63. A person supporting the views expressed in source II would conclude from evidence in source I that
- A. nationalism is often a direct cause of militarism
 - B. war can only be prevented through alliance systems
 - C. militarism is an inevitable part of communist society
 - D. agreements among nations of similar ideologies are necessary
-

Use the following cartoon to answer question 64.



— from the *Philadelphia Inquirer*

64. This cartoon from the 1970s suggests that détente between the superpowers was an extension of a policy of
- A. deterrence
 - B. appeasement
 - C. imperialism
 - D. negotiation
-

Use the following sources to answer questions 65 and 66.

SOURCE I

Concern for peace is the dominant feature of Soviet policy. The destinies of war and peace in many respects depend on whether or not a Soviet-American accord is reached on limiting and reducing strategic arms; an honest and fair accord, with no detriment to anyone's interests.

— Leonid Brezhnev, former leader of the Soviet Union, speaking in June 1982

SOURCE II



SOURCE III

Arms control can play a very important part in strengthening our security and restraining the growth of Soviet power through mutually beneficial agreements. The U.S. should seek balanced, equal, and verifiable agreements that reduce the risk of war by reinforcing deterrence.

— Alexander Haig, former U.S. Secretary of State, speaking in May 1982

65. What question do the sources clearly address?
- A. How can collective security as a method of maintaining peace best be achieved?
 - B. How can the superpowers best use their budgets for disarmament purposes?
 - C. How can arms control between the superpowers be accomplished most effectively?
 - D. How can present world levels of conventional weapons be reduced most effectively?
66. What assumption underlies both Brezhnev's position (source I) and Haig's position (source III)?
- A. Deterrence can be retained despite arms control.
 - B. Arms control strengthens a nation's bargaining position.
 - C. Deterrence is achieved only at the expense of arms control.
 - D. Arms control is an effective means of replacing collective security.
-
67. The central principle of the Truman Doctrine had an ideological application similar to President Reagan's goal of
- A. free trade with Canada
 - B. removing the corrupt president of Panama
 - C. providing aid to the Contras in Nicaragua
 - D. holding summit conferences with Soviet leaders
68. *Some member nations oppose discussion by the United Nations of certain controversial issues on the grounds that such discussion would be an unwarranted intrusion into their domestic jurisdiction.*
- Such a position has been taken repeatedly by
- A. Greece with respect to Turkish action in Cyprus
 - B. South Africa with respect to its apartheid policy
 - C. Egypt with respect to Israeli actions in the Suez
 - D. the United States with respect to its protectionist policies

69. Which leader's policy is **inconsistent** with the action taken?

<u>LEADER</u>	<u>POLICY</u>	<u>ACTION</u>
A. KHRUSHCHEV	PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE	INSTALLATION OF A "HOT LINE" BETWEEN MOSCOW AND WASHINGTON
B. JOHNSON	CONTAINMENT	INCREASE IN U.S. COMBAT TROOP STRENGTH IN VIETNAM
C. REAGAN	DETERRENCE	COMMITMENT TO "STAR WARS" RESEARCH
D. BREZHNEV	DÉTENTE	ESTABLISHMENT OF PRO-COMMUNIST FORCES IN AFGHANISTAN

70. World leaders who supported military action against Iraq, following that country's occupation of Kuwait, drew a parallel with previous historical events to justify forceful action. The precedent most frequently cited was

- A. German expansion in Europe during the 1930s
- B. Soviet intervention in Czechoslovakia during the 1960s
- C. Communist expansion in Southeast Asia during the 1970s
- D. American intervention in Central America during the 1980s

PART B: WRITTEN RESPONSE

The written-response section is an essay assignment worth 30% of the total examination mark. Essays for each topic will be marked according to the same criteria. You are to **choose** and **defend** a position on **one** of the two issues presented.

INSTRUCTIONS

Choose **either** Topic A or Topic B for your essay. If you write on both topics, **only** the first will be marked.

BE SURE TO INDICATE YOUR CHOICE OF TOPIC IN THE SPACE PROVIDED ON THE BACK COVER.

READ THE ASSIGNMENT CAREFULLY AND NOTE THE REMINDERS FOR WRITING.

USE BLUE OR BLACK INK TO WRITE YOUR ESSAY.

WRITTEN RESPONSE — ESSAY ASSIGNMENT

Choose **one** of the following issues for your essay. Be sure to indicate your choice in the space provided on the back cover.

TOPIC A

Many individuals believe that governments must not restrict the flow of information within their nations. Other individuals argue that governments should have total control over the information available to their citizens. Still others contend that some information should be subject to government control under certain circumstances.

ARE GOVERNMENTS JUSTIFIED IN CONTROLLING THE FLOW OF INFORMATION TO THEIR CITIZENS?

In an essay, choose and defend a position on this issue.

or

TOPIC B

During the 20th century some nations have, either unilaterally or through negotiated agreements, reduced their expenditure on armaments. Other nations have rejected any form of arms reduction or control. Still others have reduced or increased their armaments depending on the state of international affairs.

IS IT TIME FOR NATIONS TO DISARM?

In an essay, choose and defend a position on this issue.

REMINDERS FOR WRITING:

- **Plan** your essay.
- **Focus** on the issue under discussion.
- **Establish** a clear position or thesis that will direct and unify your essay.
- **Organize** your essay in a manner that will best defend your position.
- **Defend** your position with supportive and specific evidence drawn from your knowledge of social studies.
- **Edit** and **Proofread** your writing.

Complete your essay in the space provided. Pages are provided for planning and drafting and for your finished work.

FOR ROUGH WORK

**Be sure to indicate your
choice of topic on the back cover.**

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no text or other markings on the paper.

FOR ROUGH WORK

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no text or other markings on the paper.

FOR ROUGH WORK

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no text or other markings on the paper.

FOR ROUGH WORK

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

FOR ROUGH WORK

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no text or other markings on the paper.

FOR ROUGH WORK

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

FOR ROUGH WORK

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no text or other markings on the paper.

FOR ROUGH WORK

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no text or other markings on the paper.

FOR ROUGH WORK

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no text or other markings on the paper.

FOR ROUGH WORK

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no text or other markings on the paper.

CREDITS

- Source 3 Ernst Huber, *The Führer Concept* from *The Shaping of Western Society* (New York: Holt, Rinehart & Winston, Inc.). Reprinted by permission of Holt, Rinehart & Winston, Inc.
- Source 7 Graph from *The Financial Post*, September 9, 1989, p. 6. Reprinted by permission of The Financial Post.
- Source 17-18 Diagram from *Political and Economic Systems* © 1967. Every effort has been made to provide proper acknowledgment of the original source and to comply with copyright law. However, all attempts to establish copyright ownership have been unsuccessful. If copyright ownership can be identified, please notify Alberta Education so that appropriate corrective action can be taken.
- Source 20 Adolf Hitler. From *Mein Kampf* as found in *The League of Nations and UNO* (Essex, England: Longman Group Limited).
- Source 36-37 Cartoon from *European History 1815-1949: Evidence in Question*. Reproduced by permission of Punch.
- Source 38-39 From *The Development of Civilization*, Vol. 11 (Scott, Foresman and Company) as found in *The Shaping of Western Society*.
- Sources 42-46 Map from *Inquiry: Western Civilization, The Rise of Totalitarian States*; Sidney Schwartz, John R. O'Connor © 1976 Globe Book Company, Inc.; used by permission.
- Diagram from *The Modern World Since 1917* (Oxford, England: Basil Blackwell Publisher). Reprinted by permission of Basil Blackwell Ltd.
- Haile Selassie. From *The League of Nations and UNO* (Essex, England: Longman Group Limited).
- Source 47-48 Diagram by Trevor Cairns from *The Twentieth Century* (New York: Cambridge University Press). Reprinted by permission of Cambridge University Press.
- Source 53-55 Map from *World Powers in the Twentieth Century* (London: The British Broadcasting Corporation and Heinemann Educational Books Ltd.). Reprinted by permission of Heinemann Educational Books Ltd.
- Sources 60-63 From *Patterns of Civilization* (Cambridge Book Co. © 1973). Reprinted by permission of Globe Books.
- Excerpt by Dwight D. Eisenhower from *War and War Prevention* edited by Joseph T. Moore and Roberta Moore (Don Mills, Ontario: General Publishing Co. Limited. Reprinted by permission of Joseph T. Moore and Roberta Moore.

- Source 64 Auth copyright 1973 Philadelphia Inquirer. Reprinted by permission of Universal Press Syndicate. All rights reserved.
- Sources 65-66 Leonid Brezhnev. From *The Arms Race* (San Diego: Greenhaven Press, Inc.). Reprinted by permission of Greenhaven Press, Inc.
- Cartoon by Charles Bissell from *The Tennessean*. Reprinted by permission of the Nashville Tennessean.
- Alexander M. Haig, Jr. From *The Arms Race* (San Diego: Greenhaven Press, Inc.). Reprinted by permission of Greenhaven Press, Inc.

**DO NOT WRITE
ON
THIS PAGE**

INDICATE YOUR CHOICE
OF TOPIC

CHECK ONE

TOPIC A

☐

TOPIC B

☐

FOR DEPARTMENT USE ONLY

M1 ☐

M2 ☐

M3 ☐

APPLY LABEL WITHOUT STUDENT'S NAME

SOCIAL STUDIES 30

(LAST NAME)

NAME: ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

(FIRST NAME)

☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

DATE OF BIRTH:

☐

Y

☐

M

☐

D

☐

SEX: ☐

PERMANENT MAILING ADDRESS: _____

(Apt./Street/Ave./P.O. Box)

(Village/Town/City)

(Postal Code)

SCHOOL CODE: ☐☐☐☐☐ SCHOOL: _____

SIGNATURE: _____

SOCIAL STUDIES 30

January 1992

APPLY LABEL WITH STUDENT'S NAME



SOCIAL STUDIES 30